YOSHIDA et al. Serial No. 09/849,272

REMARKS

Reexamination of the captioned application is respectfully requested.

A. SUMMARY OF THIS AMENDMENT

By the current amendment, Applicants basically:

- 1. Amend independent claims 3, 5, 17 and 36.
- 2. Thank the Examiner for the indication of allowable subject matter in claims 2, 7-8, 10, 16 and 32.
- 3. Respectfully traverse all prior art rejections.
- 4. Remind the Examiner to consider and officially cite the references submitted in an IDS filed on April 21, 2005.

B. PATENTABILITY OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 2-5, 17, 27-28 and 36-39 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over (previously applied) JP Patent 05007219 to Akira in view of newly cited U.S. Patent U.S. Publication 20004-0070565 to Nayar et al. Claims 6, 29-30 and 39-41 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP Patent 05007219 to Akira in view of JP Patent 410191378A to Jiyuen. Claims 9, 20, 24-26 and 31 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP Patent 05007219 to Akira in view of JP Patent 410191378A to Jiyuen and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,075,563 to Hung. Claims 11-15 and 33-34 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP Patent 05007219 to Akira in view of JP Patent 410191378A to Jiyuen and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,075,563 to Hung as applied to claim 9 and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,522,360 to Miyawaki et al. All prior art rejections are respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

YOSHIDA et al. Serial No. 09/849,272

Independent claims 3, 5, 17, and 36

As in the last two office actions, the Examiner employs JP Patent 05007219 to Akira. Yet in this Office Action the Examiner now has two other (newly cited) references for combination with JP Patent 05007219 to Akira: U.S. Patent U.S. Publication 20004-0070565 to Nayar et al and JP Patent 410191378A to Jiyuen.

The office action has properly conceded that JP Patent 05007219 to Akira fails to disclose a target display color setting section that uses information regarding light characteristics of external light for setting a color to display as an image, which agrees with human chromatic adaptation characteristics. In view of this deficiency, the office action has sought to combine JP Patent 05007219 to Akira with U.S. Patent U.S. Publication 20004-0070565 to Nayar et al for rejecting claims 2-5, 17, 27-28 and 36-39.

It appears from the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action that the office action emphasizes on Nayar's broad statement (paragraph 0006) that Nydar "adjust the displayed image in order to provide the viewer with a more accurate view of the image". The office action concludes that since, in Nayar, "the image to be displayed is adjusted according to the brightness and color of light that is received at the display so that the viewer can have an accurate view of the image... (means that) ... Nayar converts the image to be displayed on the display section into an image that satisfies the human chromatic adaptation characteristics...". The office action does not discuss details of the technology of the Nayar disclosure, only broad statements picked from the Summary.

The office action fails to appreciate the import of the claim phrase "human chromatic adaptation characteristics". "Human chromatic adaptation" (as explained in the specification and claims) produces a visual display or result that is not significantly effected by a <u>change</u> in illumination light despite the fact that sensitivity characteristics of the (human) vision system <u>do</u> vary because of the <u>change</u> in the illumination light. See, e.g., page 13, second full paragraph of the specification.

YOSHIDA et al. Serial No. 09/849,272

To emphasize the import of the phrase "human chromatic adaptation", Applicants have amended independent claims 3, 5, 17, and 36 in a manner substantially similar to the following (using independent claim 3 as an example):

... a chrominance signal converter for converting the chrominance signal to be inputted into the image display section, in accordance with light characteristics of external light incident upon the image display section, the chrominance signal converter including a target display color setting section which uses information regarding the light characteristics of the external light to generate a target display color chrominance signal indicative of a color to display on the image display section for providing an image which agrees with human chromatic adaptation characteristics by referring to tristimulus values of light to which a human vision system adapts as the external light changes.

As support for such amendment, see, e.g., page 13, second full paragraph of the specification as well as the paragraph bridging pages 13 and 14 of the specification and the first full paragraph of page 14 of the specification.

Thus, amended independent claims 3, 5, 17, and 36 are not taught are suggested by the applied references.

Independent claims 6 and 39.

Claims 6, 29-30 and 39-41, rejected by the second prior art combination (JP Patent 05007219 to Akira in view of JP Patent 410191378A to Jiyuen) deal, e.g., with a chrominance signal converter including (1) a color correction coefficient generator for generating a color correction coefficient in accordance with the light characteristics of the external light, and (2) a color correction section for correcting the chrominance signal by using the color correction coefficient generated by the color correction coefficient generator. The office action properly acknowledges that JP Patent 05007219 to Akira does not teach a color correction coefficient generator and a color correction section correcting chrominance signal by using the color correction coefficient. Yet the office

action alleges that Jiyuen teaches the equivalence for a color correction coefficient generator and a color correction section correcting chrominance signal by using the color correction coefficient.

JP Patent 410191378A to Jiyuen corresponds to United States Patent No. 6,459,559 ("Juen"). Juen discloses an operation section (a section for carrying out correction matrix operations) corresponding to a color correction section, and correction matrix constants corresponding to color correction coefficients. But Juen processes, with reference to the human chromatic adaptation characteristics, a color signal of a captured image, taking into consideration how a color looks like under light when an imaging apparatus captures an image. Unlike Applicants' claims 6 and 39, Juen does not consider an effect of light incident upon a display section of a display apparatus, but it is merely for processing a color signal captured by the imaging apparatus. Thus, the operation section and the correction matrix constants disclosed in Juen, which pertain to an imaging apparatus, cannot be adopted in Akira. Akira pertains to a display apparatus and concerns a technical idea totally different from that of Juen.

Independent claims 9 and 20

As explained in the preceding section, Juen and Akira are not properly combineable, and moreover the postulated combination does not realize Applicants' claims. The deficiency of the rejection premised on the combination of Juen and Akira is not rectified by a further combination with Hung. Accordingly, independent claims 9 and 20 are also deemed allowable.

C. REMINDER RE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The Examiner is kindly reminded to consider and officially cite the references submitted in an IDS filed on April 21, 2005.

NIXON & VANDERHYE PC Fax: 703-816-4100 Jun 7 2005 12:38 P.18

YOSHIDA et al. Serial No. 09/849,272

D. MISCELLANEOUS

In view of the foregoing and other considerations, a formal indication of allowance is earnestly solicited.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge the undersigned's deposit account #14-1140 in whatever amount is necessary for entry of these papers and the continued pendency of the captioned application.

Should the Examiner feel that an interview with the undersigned would facilitate allowance of this application, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.

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